FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPEECH OF JOHN A. GILMER,
OF GUILFORD.

Delivered in the Senate, on the 14th December, 1854, on the motion of Mr. Graham to strike out all of Mr. Boyd's Bill providing for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and insert an amendment, providing for the call of a Convention.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I am in favor of the leading provision contained in the bill introduced by the Senator, (Mr. Boyd.)—the extension of suffrage, properly guarded, and granted in a manner safe to republican freedom. I conceive it but proper that all free white citizens, who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons, should be also allowed to vote for Senators. It accords entirely with my feelings to permit all, who vote at the one box, to vote also at the other. If nothing more than the extension of the suffrage was *effected* by the bill, I would be the last to raise my voice against it. Raised and educated as I have been, it would be contrary to my inclination and natural impulses to oppose any measure tending to secure to my fellow citizens equal rights and equal privileges, wherever and whenever the same can be done consistently with the rules of justice and freedom, securely and satisfactorily regulated.

This bill, I admit, has a *title*, and professes a *purpose*, most fascinating and imposing. To refuse it my support, I am aware, will expose me and my friends to the most bitter criticism, and the most unjust and illiberal misrepresentations as to our true designs and purposes. All this I am willing patiently to bear and endure. I have a duty to perform to my constituents, and the State at large. In discharge of this duty, I desire to explain, in brief, why I am opposed to the bill, and in favor of the amendment.

I admit, that to amend the Constitution of the State, in the manner proposed by the bill, is clearly and certainly within the express provisions of the Constitution. But to this mode we have not as yet been committed by any precedent. I hope and trust we never shall be. Precedents have a great and powerful influence as well as binding force and effect for good or for evil.

The fundamental maxim of American freedom is, "that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only." This is also a part of our Constitution. How can this be true, if the *people, as the people themselves*, have given up all their power and control over their fundamental law, their Constitution, to their General Assembly, their Governor? reserving to themselves the menial privilege of saying that *they will have*, or *they will not have*, this or that, which three-fifths of the members of this Senate may in their wisdom and gracious condescension submit for their approval or rejection? Would this be reserving all power in their own hands? Under this rule, could it any longer be truly said that all political power is vested in the people? The Senate of the United States has the power of passing on the nominations of the President. But by the exercise of this approving or rejecting power, can the Senate secure what they want, their own choice? Can they by the exercise of all their power secure the appointment of the persons that they deem best qualified to discharge the duties of the offices to be filled? Can it be truly said of the said Senate, that all the appointing power is vested in and derived from them only? Let us once be committed by precedent to the *legislative* mode of amending our fundamental law, the constitution of the sovereign people, and my word for it, it can no longer be said in truth, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." If the people of North Carolina can never have any amendment to, or alteration of, their constitution, except such as shall, on final vote, meet the approbation of two-thirds of this Senate, *organized as it is*, they are, I presume, less free and independent than they have heretofore supposed they were, and, whether they be really so, they cannot be induced to enquire too soon. To my mind, the proposition that seventeen Senators in this chamber, representing (as I will presently show) only one hundred and nineteen thousand of the inhabitants of the State, should defeat the vote of thirty-three Senators representing the unanimous voice and wish of four hundred and thirty-three thousand inhabitants, is monstrous. Can any true republican rest easy under such doctrine? Constitutional freedom indeed! Away with such popular sovereignty!! As much as I have ever been, and ever expect to be, opposed to making the constitution of the State, the Palladium of our liberties, depend on the suddenly formed and expressed opinion of a majority of the voters, I would prefer such rule to the admission that a diminutive minority of one hundred and nineteen thousand inhabitants, haughty in their tone and bearing, with their seventeen Senators, should control and govern four hundred and thirty-five thousand inhabitants with their thirty-three Senators. This may be said to be out of place and have no application to a simple proposition to amend so as to let all electors vote for Senators. But it must be borne in mind that the method or mode, to which we shall now commit ourselves, by precedent, will be cited and insisted on as to all other amendments now or hereafter to be proposed, and it becomes an immense majority of the free people of North Carolina to enquire seriously whether they are not taking an extension of suffrage at a very great abridgement and sacrifice of political freedom and popular rights, especially when all this can be more easily, surely, cheaply and quickly done by adopting the amendment proposed.

Are Senators in earnest? Do they really wish to let *all* vote for Senators? Do they wish to have the privilege extended? If so, then why not adopt the amendment? Let the people be consulted, and aid them to call their convention, in case they want one. Does any one doubt that the convention would give this very Free Suffrage proposed by the bill, and that, at the very next election for members of the General Assembly, all who vote for members of the House, would also vote for Senators? Why not consult the people at once—go into convention on the federal basis, as the amendment proposes? Give free and equal suffrage, supply, by express constitutional provision, a fair protection to lands against unequal and exorbitant taxation, settle all questions as to constitutional amendments and reforms in the course of the next year, save a dangerous precedent, and let the popular mind become again quiet and satisfied, with their own constitution still in their hands and under their own control.

I am for exercising and giving this right to vote for Senators to all qualified voters now. By adopting the amendment, and the people desire it, they will certainly get it, and in a short time. Then why not, at once, adopt that course which is speedy and certain? The question of Free suffrage, by Legislative enactment, has once had its constitutional test and trial. It passed one session of the Assembly. At the next, it failed to get the requisite majority. Senators denounce majorities. The gentleman from Martin, (Mr. Biggs,) in one sense, seems to be terribly alarmed at the idea of the deliberate and settled will of a majority prevailing, however great that majority may be, *provided* it shall not be sufficiently large to carry the proposed amendment through two successive Assemblies, by the majorities prescribed, and required by the constitution itself. He seems to be in dread of having the popular mind *often* and *repeatedly* agitated with a desire to change or alter their organic law. Is he sincere? Do his course and conduct accord with his own doctrines? Have not the people of the State, through their members of the last session of the General Assembly, decided against this very reform? On what ground does the Senator from Martin now insist that we should pass this bill and reject the amendment? Is it not on the ground that a majority of the people have indicated their anxiety for it? If a majority is to prevail in securing, by legislative enactment, why should not the deliberate, settled, and well considered will of a majority prevail in other things? Suppose Free Suffrage, instead of being defeated on the final vote at the last session, had passed, the honorable Senator, I presume, would now pronounce a proposition to repeal what the people had constitutionally sanctioned *agitation*, and the *mover* thereof a *dangerous agitator*. He certainly makes a difference in his respect for decisions on constitutional questions. If a decision is made, as he individually desires, then it is a determination that he will respect—if against him, it is entitled to no consideration.

Mr. Speaker, is Free Suffrage the only question of constitutional reform that agitates or is likely to agitate the popular mind? Will the anxiety of a multitude in the State, to elect their Justices of the Peace, their Judges, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and a Lieutenant Governor, be quieted by the passage of this Free Suffrage Bill? He (Mr. Biggs,) insists and argues, that by legislative enactment, the Assembly can submit but one specific amendment at one time. Grant this to be correct, and look fairly and honestly at things as they are, and I would ask when are we to get rid of constitutional questions? How long will the system of law-making and constitution amending continue? Shall any man living see the end of it? What respect will the people have for the Constitution, when it shall become mixed and commingled with the ordinary legislation of the country? If the system shall once fairly obtain, I would inquire how long it will continue, before some Governor will submit to the Assembly the propriety of appointing Commissioners to revise, not only the Statutes, but the Constitution itself.

We have ever considered the Constitution the safeguard of the people—a guaranty against the abuse of power. In conformity with this notion, the people have provided and required all whom they trust with power, from the highest to the lowest officer, civil or military, to take a solemn oath to support it. As long as the people shall keep their constitution, the work of their own, *in* their own hands, and under their own control, separate and distinct from the ordinary legislation of the country, legislators their servants, and themselves the sovereigns, we may expect the constitution to answer the purposes for which it was framed and adopted, commanding the veneration it deserves. When it shall go into the hands of partisan legislators, its reform or amendment to be influenced by other questions of legislation, become the foot ball of party, party appeals and party rallies made for or against it, and the success or defeat of this or that reform in the organic law made to depend on party triumphs or party defeats, I anticipate a very different state of things. In fact, Mr. Speaker, when I take the oath of Senator, the idea of commencing forthwith to tinker with and amend the very constitution, which I have sworn solemnly to support, is contrary to all the idea I have ever entertained of constitutional freedom and legislative responsibility. The Federal Constitution, made to define powers, granted by sovereign States to a limited Government to secure the welfare of all, may more safely be altered or amended by the action of Congress and the ratification of the States as States. The idea of a majority of the people of the whole Union altering or amending the Federal Constitution is at war with the very nature and character of a government acting for States, in all things sovereign except so far as, (for the common good,) they have yielded power to a Government common to all. North Carolina is a consolidated Government, its Legislature having power to make, alter, limit, extend and repeal her counties, and, in amending or altering her constitution should be cautious in following the example of a government limited and circumscribed in character, acting for States, and not for the people of the whole Union, *en masse*, like our own State Government acting for all the people of North Carolina as one community.

Mr. Speaker, as the constitution now stands, slave property is, by an express provision of the constitution itself, secured against unequal and excessive taxation. So is land by the provision that land holders alone elect the members of this Senate. If the bill offered by the Senator from Rockingham provided *simply* that all who vote for members of the House, shall also vote for members of the Senate the landholder loses his protection against his land being unequally and excessively taxed. The protection to slave property remains. The protection to land is removed. If it is deemed necessary and proper to protect the slaves, is it not equally necessary and proper to protect in like manner the lands? Do Senators believe that when we go home to our constituents, *the farmers, the freeholders* who elected us and on whom we are to depend for our re-election, and they understand that we have set on foot a plan of *free suffrage*, by which is removed all restriction on the power of the Assembly to tax their lands, (now at a time when the taxes of the State are to be greatly increased,) whilst the slave holder retains his protection, that they will be satisfied? I expect to hear the freeholders of all parties who sent me here say, that they have no objection to all voting for senators, provided you, in making the change, give the land the same protection against unjust and unequal taxation, that is given to the slaves. But if you have done the one without providing for the other, which could be so easily done, we are dissatisfied, and in the selection of Senators for the next Assembly, we will try to select members, who have regard for justice as well as equality, and who, when they give the latter should secure the former. I cannot conceive Senators serious in expecting this bill, in its present shape, to be sanctioned by the next Senate, to be elected by the land holders, from whose lands all protection in levying taxes is removed. However anxious and willing the freeholders, who own land and no slaves, or land and a few slaves, may be to allow all their neighbors to aid them in the selection of Senators, I conceive a change, that even party ties cannot prevent, will come over them in relation to this subject, and incline them to demand that when they yield to this just extension of suffrage, that their lands shall be placed on an equal footing with polls and the large slave owners. In all sincerity I submit to the consideration of Senators, and all who feel an interest in slave property, and its peaceful and proper enjoyment, as it is my interest and sincere desire they ever should, whether this bill in its present shape is not calculated to excite feelings, jealousies, and discussions much more to be dreaded, than any that could ever grow out of the amendment offered by the Senator from Orange (Mr. Graham) and by which the Senator from Martin (Mr. Biggs) seems to be driven into such horrors.

If it is the honest, sincere design of the Senators to commit the State to the legislative mode of amending and altering the Constitution, and by piece meal to keep the country agitated for years to come, leading off with Free Suffrage, why not permit the bill to be amended and put in that shape that will be acceptable to freeholders? The Senator from Martin has in his speech failed to answer that part of the argument of the Senator from Orange, pointing out to him the injustice of the bill. He has not attempted to answer this. He does not even deny this injustice. Instead of this he raises the war cry of party. He reads documents, messages and political resolutions on other subjects. He levels his artillery at the Whig party, seemingly under the impression that if he destroyed *that party*, it would be a good substitute for an answer that he ought to make, but could not. He is evidently unwilling that his pet project should be amended or in any way modified even for the better. He is opposed to the bill assuming a shape that would be more acceptable to the land owners and certainly do no hurt to the leading feature, lest it might appear to the freemen of the State, that all wisdom and foresight did not belong to his party friends. He will accept no aid from this side. He seems determined to rule or ruin.

The Senator from Martin argues at length to show that now for the first time the issue is distinctly made, Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, or a free and unrestricted Convention called on the federal basis, the basis of the House of Commons; and before he gets through he falls upon the Western Address, belabors it, but admits that in it, four years ago, this issue was clearly and distinctly made. He holds up this address as containing something dangerous and monstrous, and yet, ready as he is at reading from books and papers, he reads none of this Address, and points out no part thereof, that he deems objectionable or censurable.

I am glad, Mr. Speaker, that the Senator, in this debate, has called attention to this address, heretofore so much misrepresented, perverted, and abused. I am still the more gratified that after giving this paper his attention and review he can not find any portion of it, which he is prepared to condemn. Why did he not do this? He doubtless, on a more careful examination, found it a different document from what he had supposed, having formed his opinion of it from the false, illiberal and unjust criticisms of his own party presses.

It is true, that four years ago, after members in the other end of this Capitol, coming from the same section of the State, in which resides the Senator from Martin, and where his opinions and influences prevail, had attempted by resolutions indirectly to destroy the prospects of the North Carolina Rail Road, and repudiate the State's subscription to this work, and after the feelings and views of western men had been outraged and misrepresented, Western members, under the excitement of the occasion, did get together, agree on and publish that address. And here I would call attention to the fact that in this meeting were none but western gentlemen, Whigs and some Democrats. Their deliberations were their own—exclusively western. They were not checkered, influenced, or modified by conference and intercourse with eastern men, views and influence. And after all this, did they agree and insist upon any thing that was radical, revolutionary, or dangerous? Did they intimate or insist on a change of the federal basis in the House of Commons? No, sir; nothing of that kind. Did they insist on the white basis in the Senate? No; they insisted on no such thing. They stated in a fair, open and manly way the advantages which they conceived the east had over the west according to the present basis so imperfectly executed and carried out. They showed that notwithstanding the false and illiberal allusions to the contrary, there were more slave owners in the west than were in the east, and that the protection to the institution of slavery, mainly to be relied on, must be found in the west, a section never having had any great favor in the eyes of the Senator from Martin. In no part of the address is there an argument tending to establish the white basis in either House, or any basis that would not be more favorable to our eastern friends than the basis established in any of the Southern Slaveholding States, far more favorable than the basis contained in the constitutions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida. The address, in substance, insisted that the strength of a State was made up of two things—*men* and *property*. That men, soldiers, could do but little without property and money, *means*—that means were of little avail without men—and in their estimation the only basis that they felt inclined to suggest would be one in which both *taxes* and *men* should be estimated and counted. The address also gives assurances that upon this, as well as all other subjects of constitutional reform, they are ready and anxious to go into convention on the federal basis with their eastern brethren, entertaining the confident belief that thereby all these questions would be settled at once, in a manner much more satisfactory to all sections of the State than they had ever been before,—all sectional strife and jealousies entirely done away with and annihilated—because a token and pledge of confidence would be given and interchanged, producing the most happy consequences and effects on the future welfare and prosperity of the State.

[*Concluded on second page.*]

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1855.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Our Town election is not usually so exciting as to call for a more particular statement than the mere naming of those who are elected. But the election of Monday last is said to have developed the power of the "Know Nothings," and the following statement has been handed to us for publication. We do not know whether Know Nothingism had any thing to do with the election—for we have no knowledge of the existence of the association here, though there is a current report to that effect—but if this election is their work, we can only say that they might have done worse.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce the following as the vote and result of our Municipal Election for 1855:

MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

T. S. Lutterloh,	219
John H. Cook,	46

COMMISSIONERS.

Ward No. 1.	C. D. Nixon	221
	Jas. Sundy	49
" No. 2.	Arch'd McLean	224
	P. Taylor	46
" No. 3.	Dr. H. A. McSwain	216
	Joseph Arey	45
" No. 4.	W. T. Horne, without opposit'n,	267
" No 5.	A. A. McKethan "	266
" No. 6.	Wm. McLaurin "	263
" No. 7.	Wm. Warden "	266

CITIZEN.

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING.—The announcement of a Concert of Instrumental Music by Messrs. Johnson, J. B. Ferguson, and Jos. Arey, young gentlemen, natives of this town, and whose remarkable musical talents have been cultivated here only, excited a good deal of interest. Without stating any particular object in view, they were greeted by a large and highly respectable audience. The pieces were selected with great taste and judgment, and were performed with admirable skill. We have no recollection of seeing at any time here a more completely successful performance, or one more evidently relished by a discriminating public.

After having such palpable evidences of success, they stated to the audience, that it was their design, in case this their first effort was appreciated, to give a series of similar entertainments, equal to the number of Churches in town, the proceeds to be devoted to benevolent purposes connected with the Churches respectively. This declaration was received with marked applause by the audience, as it will be by the entire community. We anticipate the collection of a liberal fund for the Churches. Every lover of sweet sounds will get double the worth of his money, for he will be amply repaid in the music itself, and besides be contributing to a praiseworthy object.

DIVIDEND.—The Fayetteville & Northern P. R. Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. See advertisement.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. A. G. Brown, for 10 years past Tutor of Ancient Languages, has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek. And Mr. William R. Wetmore, of this place, and Mr. R. H. Battle, of Chapel Hill, have been appointed Tutors, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Rich'd Hines and K. P. Battle, Esq.

WILMINGTON.—Col. John McRae, and Messrs. W. S. Anderson, J. Northrop, H. P. Russell, A. A. Brown, W. L. Beery, and T. W. Brown, were elected Commissioners, on Monday last, by a very large majority—463 to 67.

WILMINGTON EXPORTS.—The Journal of the 1st inst., publishes the following table of the principal articles exported for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1854.

ARTICLES.	COASTWISE.	FOREIGN.
Spts. Turp. bbls.	119,308	1,314
" " cans		200
Crude " bbls.	65,102	12,071
Rosin "	441,692	11,603
Tar "	32,919	7,188
Pitch "	4,624	1,001
Flour "	14,431	630
Timber, P. P., ft.	1,350,263	206,915
Lumber, " "	20,003,958	11,118,180
Shingles		5,128,259
Staves		133,819
Ground Peas, bu.	91,807	32
Cotton, bales	10,328	
" Sheeting "	1,689	
" Yarn "	1,573	
" Waste "	206	
" Warp "	181	
Paper, news, bundles	2,805	
Wool, bales	39	
Rice, clean, casks	401	164
" rough, bushels	137,672	

The table in most articles shows an increase over the exports of the preceding year. In cotton manufactures, however, there is a decrease of 30 to 40 per cent.

A GREAT DONATION.—Judge Helfenstein, of Pennsylvania, has given coal lands valued at a million and a half, for the benefit of the destitute poor of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., &c., for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

BLACKWOOD.—Messrs. Scott & Co. have sent us the December Number of this valuable Magazine.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday the 1st inst. in the SENATE, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to provide for a more uniform and equitable valuation of lands, and to provide that taxes be paid in the same year the list of taxables is taken, which was referred.

A number of Revised Statutes were read 2d and 3d times.

The Senate attended the Inauguration of Gov. Bragg.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Bogle presented a memorial against a prohibitory liquor law. It was ordered to be printed; but on learning that it was written in a drunken spree, and that its author had died a few days after, from the effect of that spree, the motion to print was reconsidered and rejected.

Mr. Shepherd, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported on the resolution concerning a general appropriation bill, that no further legislation is necessary. On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the resolution and report were laid on the table.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill in relation to the wilful destruction of corner stones and corner trees, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: To-day the State Treasurer, on motion of Mr. Baxter, was authorized to pay Hon. Warren Winslow the sum of $150 for twenty-five days' service as Governor of the State. I presume the resolution will pass the Senate.

The bill amending the charter of the Western Plank Road Company passed its third reading.

A favorable report was made on the bill incorporating the Alexandriana Plank Road Company.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill providing that all sacks of Salt shall weigh 215 pounds, unless a special contract is made otherwise.

Mr. Myers introduced a resolution to hold the Afternoon session from 3 P. M. till 9 P. M. He was prompted by a desire to transact a large amount of business. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. McKesson desired to offer a resolution to the effect that the House would not adjourn till 12 P. M., and that the gentleman above furnish the supper. The House would not entertain the resolution.

Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill to incorporate the Dobbin House Company, of Fayetteville, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A discussion arose on the proposition of the Committee on Grievances to strike from the bill incorporating the town of Louisburg, the section giving the Commissioners power to license the sale of intoxicating liquors. The section was stricken out and the bill passed its third reading.

The consideration of the People's Bank was postponed till this day (Tuesday) week.

During the reading of the Revised Statutes, when the Act concerning Asylums came up, Mr. Steele moved to amend by striking out the section in the Lunatic Asylum bill requiring the several counties to support their own indigent insane. A spirited debate arose, in which Messrs. Steele, Dargan, Shepherd, Phillips, and D. F. Caldwell participated. The amendment was lost by a vote of ayes 34, noes 49.

Mr. Dargan then moved to strike out all from the bill concerning the Lunatic Asylum; which motion was lost, by a vote of ayes 2, noes 77.

The bill finally passed its third reading as originally reported by the Commissioners.

Next Saturday is to be a play day—appointing Justices of Peace. It generally is the occasion of much fun.

The Afternoon session of the House was chiefly employed in passing Revised Statutes the third time. The House is fast overhauling the Senate in the work.

Various amendments were reported by Mr. Myers, in behalf of the Committee on Banks, to the bill for rechartering the Bank of the State.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for draining Swamp Lands in Pitt county.

There was a little spice of the "personal privilege" this afternoon:—

Mr. Myers said that when his resolution was introduced this morning concerning the hours of meeting a hiss was heard in some portion of the chamber. He wanted to know what it meant? He desired the gentleman to state whether it was intended as a personal insult to the author of the resolution, or merely a disapproval of the propo sition.

Mr. Vance rose and said he did hiss, and didn't know that any one else did. He intended no insult to the gentleman introducing the resolution, for his feelings towards him were of the most amiable nature; but he did entertain the most supreme contempt of the idea of remaining in the House till 9 o'clock supperless.

Mr. Myers expressed his entire satisfaction at the explanation, and withdrew the interrogation. That's right; let the brethren dwell together in unity.

Not much was done in the SENATE, other than reading the Revised Code.

A number of Engrossed bills were read the first time, mostly of a private character.

A committee of five was raised, on motion of Mr. Bower, to inquire into an alleged fraud or mistake in enrolling the bill of last session concerning the 44th and 45th Senatorial districts. The committee was given power to require persons and papers.

A bill concerning the Central Plank Road Company was made the order for the 6th inst.

I must close in time for the fast sailing Tug-built mail between hither and thither.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday last with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

The news shows no further progress in the siege of Sebastopol than a constant arrival of reinforcements for the allies, and "an evident intention to push on the war with vigor at the proper time." The dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th of December. There had been heavy rains; the trenches were filled with water; the roads were impassable; and in this condition of things nothing could be done.

Liverpool, ½ to ¼d. Flour had advanced one shilling.

Depreciation of property.—Point Peter Steam Saw Mill establishment sold this morning at public Auction for $11,000. The proprietors asked $40,000 for it, and had been offered $20,000.

Gloomy times these to sell property. Mr. B. Flanner was the purchaser.—*Wil. Herald.*

SUPREME COURT.

This body convened on Saturday last, all the Justices present. The following gentlemen received license to practice in the County Court:

William Robinson, Wayne; Rufus Y. McAden, Caswell; James B. Jordan, Bertie; Henry M. Willis, California; Thos. G. Hall, Cumberland; Jas. F. McLenahan, Chatham; John W. Moore, Hertford; Rufus K. Pepper, Stokes; Cicero Berry, Orange; W. H. Bunn, Wayne; William G. Simmons, Montgomery; William C. Finch, Franklin; William W. Peebles, Northampton; J. Marcellus Taylor, Nash; Geo. N. Thompson, Caswell; F. M. Charles, and John Williams, Pasquotank, John E. Brown, Davie; A. M. Waddell, Orange; Wm. T. Faircloth, Greene; Jeremiah E. Reeves, Surry; Mr. Kirkland, Orange.

The following received Superior Court licence:

Lucien Holmes, New Hanover; Thomas H. Holmes, Sampson; Fred. N. Strudwick, Orange; J. A. Spears, Cumberland; B. R. Huske, Orange; Samuel A. Holmes, Sampson; J. Thomas Dula, Caldwell; Giles Leitch, Robeson; Robert Raiford, Cumberland; Stephen W. Wall, Martin; John J. Dickson, Burke; Samuel Langdon, Brunswick; Wm. A. Allen, Wake; George M. White, Bladen. *Ral. Star.*

Good Yield of Cotton.—Mr. Simeon McLean of Richmond County, this season, raised 1832 pounds of seed cotton on one acre of ground, *without guano!* The lint is said to be very superior. We do not know the variety of cotton planted by Mr. McLean; but we learn that it was not the ordinary kind. He offers to sell the seed on reasonable terms.—*N. C. Argus.*

Homicide in Columbus County.—We learn that on Tuesday night last, Mr. Francis Stevens of Columbus County, was killed by a man named D. Fields. The difficulty occurred at some gathering, where both parties no doubt got more or less intoxicated, and a fight sprung up, in the course of which Fields cut up Stevens with a knife, cutting him across the throat so that he died in less than five minutes. The verdict of a jury of Inquest was in accordance with the above facts. Fields is still at large.—*Wil. Journal.*

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, this morning at 6½ o'clock, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Dr. JAMES A. McRAE to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Laurence Fitzharris.

On the 28th ult., by Jas. L. Yates, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. McDONALD to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. A. B. McKinnon; all of Richmond county. [Car. and Argus.

By the Rev. H. Lennon, on the 23d Nov'r, Dr. JAS. P. DRAKE, of Hornesville, to Miss ORPAH J. WILLIAMS, daughter of Maj. Giles Williams; all of Robeson county.

In Robeson county, on the 14th ult., by Rev'd F. K. Nash, JOHN D. McNEILL, of this county, to Miss MARY WALKER, of Robeson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Jan'y 1 and 3, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with Brooklyn and Myrover in tow, with goods for T S Lutterloh, J W Baker, D & W McLaurin, J Lum, J H & J Martine, Blounts Creek Co, Troy & Marsh, Mrs A Wilkerson, J W Powers, T J Johnson, C T Haigh & Sons, S Bencini, C H Baird, F Shenton, C B Mallett, B Rose.

[Express Line.] Jan 4—Str Fairy, with 4 Lighters in tow, and goods for Conrad & Williams, F Fries, E W Willkings, Worth & Utley, G Makepeace, T S Patrick, Jones & Ashe, Holt, Murry & Co, J H & J Martine, J W McRae, King & Hege, R W DeSchweinitz, G & Banner, W M Farabee, W T Hosie.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.—Brig S P Brown from Cardenas, Schr. J H Flanner from Providence, R. I. 31—Brigs Samuel and Edward from Martinique, John Balch from Georgetowd, S. C.; Schrs. Gardner Pike and Mary Powell from New York. Jan. 2.—Schr. St. Leon fm Boston.

Jan'y 2—Schrs Oliver M Petit, Harriet Hallock, L P Smith, Monterey, and Ben from New York, Ann E Davis from Beaufort. 3—Schrs Mary Isabella from Baltimore, J C Manson from Philadelphia, Helene from New York.

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session opens January 8th. Terms as heretofore.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
WM. M. BLACK, Assistant.

Carthage, Dec. 20, 1854. 60*-3t

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst., his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail so that I get him again.

W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-1tsw*t

MR. GILMER'S SPEECH.

[Concluded.]

The Senator from Martin assails Governor Manly for the expression of his respect and regard for the popular will, fairly and deliberately expressed, seemingly scouts at the idea of *"the moral effect"* of such expression, and exclaims most startlingly "all this may do for the time and the occasion." Whether he will always feel at liberty to deal out such strains, time alone can determine.

I grant, Mr. Speaker, that it would be unsafe and unwise to alter or change the Constitution of the State, at every movement of popular majorities. I am a disciple of no such school. But I do believe, in a government like ours, that where, after mature reflection and deliberate expression, it ought not only to be respected, but proper aid given to carry it into effect, and that it will, in the end, require more than the cry of revolution to defeat the settled wishes of a large majority of the free white citizens of North Carolina. It may be attempted for a season with success, but for how long, the free republican spirit of the people must determine.

In my opinion, all legislation is wholesome when properly directed to advance the public good, the public quiet, to suppress and avert approaching evil. There is danger in withstanding the reasonable and just demands of majorities; but when goaded to madness by delay, conscious of their numbers, they may be driven to excesses.

Suppose it had been declared in the constitution of 1835, afterwards ratified by the people, that no convention should ever be called by the General Assembly; would they forever preclude the free people of North Carolina themselves from calling a Convention to amend or modify their organic law, however changed their condition and circumstances might become, and their representatives forever and under all circumstances forbid to give the people aid in calling their convention? Such an idea is abhorrent to my feelings. If the people of North Carolina can never have a convention, except two-thirds of the members of the Senate shall first graciously give their consent, let us, for a moment, enquire whether, from the very organization of this body, they have not substantially debarred themselves of this right, in all times to come, however pressing may be the necessity. Take the following counties: Bertie, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Chowan, Columbus, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Person, Pitt, Rockingham, Sampson, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, and Wayne, thirty-six counties, having, according to the census of 1850, a white population of 192,141 only; Federal population 304,388; 32,264 voters only; paid State tax in 1851, $77,767 only. And yet, according to the ratio of taxes adopted at last September, they are entitled to 27 Senators. Take the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Lincoln, Orange, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Wake, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Yancy, forty-six counties, with a white population of 359,217; Federal population 492,154; voters 53,217; taxes paid in 1851, $79,-651, and these 46 counties are entitled to 23 senators out of 50, although they contain a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand of the white population, one hundred and forty-four thousand majority of Federal population, more than nineteen thousand majority of the voters, and pay more than half the taxes, whilst 36 counties, being in a minority as to votes, taxes, and white, as well as Federal population, have twenty-seven out of fifty senators!

The value, force, and effect of an argument are more readily perceived, when the true state of facts to which they apply is also presented; when the number of voters, and the population represented by this Senate, who ought to sustain this amendment, are counted. I would inquire, whether, from the foregoing showing as to the organization of the Senate, a vote of such majority of the Senators would not indicate the movement of each majority of the people as to entitle their wish to a hearing.

But the Senator from Martin in effect argues that the people of North Carolina can never have a convention, unless two-thirds, viz: 34 Senators out of 50 shall first vote for it; that the vote of 17 Senators on this floor can stay the wishes of any majority of the people however desirous they may be for a convention. Let us see how this is. I have shown that 27 Senators represent only 192,000, out of more than 550,000 of the white, and a striking minority of the federal population. Divide the 192,000 white population by the 27 Senators, and the result gives to each Senator in round numbers 7,000, which multiplied by 17 makes the population they represent only 119,000. So the real effect of the Senator's argument is that 119,000 population are the masters of the other 433,000. I say this is the tendency and practical effect of the argument. Had the people in 1835, when they adopted the amended constitution, for one moment supposed they were tying up their liberties to this extent, the amended constitution would never have found favor in their eyes. To insist that the ratification of the constitution of 1835 by the people did, or was intended, thus to deprive them of their inalienable rights, in other words to make them slaves, is to say that they were cheated and defrauded. The doctrine of the gentlemen on the other side will never do to be put into practical effect. It may furnish materials for debate, but it will never accord with the feelings and views of enlightened freemen. My figures and statistics, got up in a hurry may not in all things be correct. To them I would have Senators' attention directed, if for no other purpose but to correct them, for I am satisfied that all who take the pains to do this will be thoroughly satisfied of the truth and force of the argument, which I would have impressed by the examination. He will be fully satisfied that whatever proposition for a convention, which can receive any aid from a majority of this Senate, will and forever must have a very decided and safe majority of the people on its side.

The Senator from Martin seems not to comprehend the difference between a convention called by the General Assembly, and a convention of the people, called by the people themselves, by the aid of their agents, the General Assembly—in other words, the people themselves calling a convention, with approbation of the existing governments. He insists that this difference cannot exist, without running into revolution; but apart from his Massachusetts decision, which I conceive poorly serves his purpose, as his most imposing argument, he presents the scare-crow of a change in the basis; this is held up as "raw head and bloody bones." He appeals to party. He arouses sectional fears, prejudices and jealousies, the distribution of the school fund, to supply the deficiency of his authorities and reasoning. At one moment he declares his full confidence in the honesty, patriotism, and integrity of Western men. He bespatters them with praise. He repeats sweet poetry, and applies it most winningly to our people of the mountains of North Carolina. But when these same people who have so much of his love, and possess so much of his confidence, ask to go into convention with him and his constituents, he says: by no means, not agreed, you are very clever, noble fellows, "very good looking, but you can't come in." In effect, saying, we fear you, and we are under apprehension that, if we let you into convention with us you will steal our political power.

Mr. Speaker, I represent an enlightened and intelligent people, a county containing a very large white population, an industrious, thriving, honest people; a community identified in feeling and interest with the West, if any West there should be in the discussion of this question; and let me assure Senators that such is the peculiar compound of men and things in Guilford, that she cannot, so far as she is concerned, gain or lose, whether you adopt the white, federal, mixed, or taxation basis. If you take either she has her fiftieth part, or if you compound the whole to her the result is about the same. What I say for Guilford, I conceive may be safely said for the great body of the West. Give us but the same aid to improve our end of the State, that has been given to the Eastern end, and they will never be heard to complain of the basis; and in fact even should this aid be denied or withheld, the West in convention with the East would never on the basis or any other question insist on any thing which the East themselves would consider unfair or unjust. Who, pray, Mr. Speaker, are these western men, so much suspected and dreaded, against whom so much prejudice is attempted to be excited on the basis question? When and on what occasion have western gentlemen shown any want of affection or concern for their eastern brethren? When and at what time did the east call for aid and help that the west did not come up manfully to the rescue? Who brought into being, sustained, and fostered your Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road? Western voters. To whom are you indebted for your Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in short all your eastern improvements, of which we are all proud, and in which you now take so much interest? Western voters. Look to the Journals of your various Assemblies, examine the votes in favor of all projects designed to advance the interest and prosperity of the east, and these Journals will tell a tale that will put to shame all who insinuate that the interest of the east, or any other section of our common State, will ever be neglected, impaired, or sacrificed by going into convention with the west.

I would have no restriction on the convention further than that provided in the amendment, that the delegates shall be elected on the present basis in the House of Commons, for the reason, namely, that each restriction, most unfortunately, argues a want of that confidence so necessary to happy conference and deliberations, and besides, even the present basis of taxation alone might properly be improved and rendered more satisfactory to its own admirers and votaries. The true spirit of the present basis is to give those who pay the one fiftieth part of the taxes a senator on the floor. Now, let us see how this is in practice. The ratio of taxes necessary to a senator, as per session of 1852, in round numbers, is $27,66. Now, to illustrate, take the counties of Caswell, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Wake and Warren, eleven counties, which in 1851 paid into the public treasury public taxes to the amount of $50,321 25, which, divided by $27,66, shows that these eleven counties are entitled to eighteen senators, and yet they have only eleven, less than their true number, to which their taxes justly entitle them. Again, take Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe, Cumberland, Craven, Granville and Halifax, seven counties, in 1851, paid taxes $35,892 23, entitling them to thirteen senators, and yet they are allowed seven only, six less than they are entitled to. Again, take Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe and Cumberland, four counties, in 1851, paid taxes $22,432 41, which, divided by the said ratio, shows that they are entitled to eight senators, two to each. This state of things has been increasing, and will continue to increase in the future more rapidly, as under the influence of improvements, manufactures and trade, the discrepancy between the population and taxes of these counties must become great. When the counties which, from their position, attract citizens and wealth, pay three or four times the fiftieth part of the taxes, such counties are never to have but the one senator, but be compelled to furnish to their neighboring counties their surplus, when, perhaps, these very neighboring counties thus supplied with senators, from a diversity of interest, elect senators to vote in opposition to the interest and wishes of the county, by whose taxes they are favored with senators. And, in fact, that property may be fairly and justly represented and protected, why not require that each senatorial district within itself shall contain at least the one fiftieth part of the taxes, and when the fractions of contiguous districts amount to the ratio of a senator, let all these contiguous districts furnishing the fractions vote together for one senator. By this means, the taxes, and those who pay them, would be justly and fairly represented. What better and more useful senators would then likely come into this body, than those who would be elected on these fractions by the joint vote of the contiguous districts that furnish them?

I will not, Mr. Speaker, by further illustration or argument, detain longer the Senate, who have so politely favored me with their attention, the subject having been so fully and ably discussed by the Senator from Orange, who has preceded me; but I shall be greatly deceived if the time is not near at hand, when the bitterness of party warfare shall subside, the east and the west get nearer together, and our friends on the other side be at a loss for a reason why they ever opposed the amendment now proposed to be submitted.

Shocking Distress from Poverty.—The New York papers record the suicide of John Murphy an Englishman, recently arrived in this country, who had become deranged by the want of employment and the consequent suffering of his family. His family had been without food for two days, when the wife yielded to her necessities and went to the Committee of Relief for the Poor, to obtain some assistance. In her absence, the husband cut his throat, and during the inquest upon the father, the mother received news of the death of her child for the want of food.

An important Railroad case was tried before the Superior Court of Connecticut, sitting at Norwich. A man named Croker, had been ejected from the cars, a year ago, on the New London and Willimantic Railroad, for refusing to pay five cents extra, consequent upon not procuring a ticket at the office, which the man plead was closed. The jury brought in a verdict of $6,500 damages in favor of Crocker.

At a public meeting held in New York on the 26th ultimo for the relief of the destitute it was stated that there are at the present time twenty-seven thousand females out of employment in that city. Subscriptions have been opened, and already about two thousand dollars have been given for their assistance.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BRAGG.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor, not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also to advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions, to consult, and in whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceded me in my office, to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon questions pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State. Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have adverted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been and is still a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed, and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voice has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject, upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversy. It was virtually conceded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at length reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed time after time, both officially and unofficially, by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change these opinions, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental law should not be made for slight or transient reasons. The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safeguards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of first requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another subject that has attracted in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall bestow upon it on the present occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed. These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprises in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Crrolinia, though the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed, yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances.

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvements and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought about as it has been, mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present, any extended plan of improvement. But the great and well-known resources of the country, and the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has done heretofore, to the use of her credit for the prosecution of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in a still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many; a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free government hitherto devised by the wit of man,—with no privileged class, civil, military, or religious—no prince, potentate or king—no rulers but the people, with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own selection.

We have seen one Chief Executive officer after another, both in our State and National Governments, elected by the people, and installed in office quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeeded quietly to that exalted station. And in our own State it appears that more than once, upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office, the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been exercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State; thus testing time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a ready acquiescence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle which sooner or later will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by observance of a spirit of justice, moderation and forbearance towards each other by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations constitutional and legal.

If on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the States of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightfully no concern in the matter—if our Constitutional rights and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught and in their stead rampant and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately been presented in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and to the efforts which have there been made, unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constituion itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come, perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern bretheren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independent out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people, and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all that we may cease to do evil, and learn to do well; and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpaired to our latest posterity.

Thirty-six women of Otsego, Allegany county, Michigan, last week formed themselves into a party, and armed with hatchets and pick-axes, proceeded to the hotel of the place, and destroyed all the decanters, demijohns and everything that contained or would hold liquor. At a grocery store, they rolled the barrels into the street, and knocked out the heading.

The Minnesota Pioneer says that two specimens of the American Ostrich, male and female, were recently killed near Fort Moines, Iowa. They are described as four and a half feet long and five feet in height, with bills six inches long, straight and very sharp. They resemble, in most points, the Ostrich of Africa. One thousand dollars had been offered for them.

The Tariff.—We learn that a Caucus of the Democratic Members of both Houses of Congress met last night in the hall of the House of Representatives to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the revision of the present Tariff. Senator Toucey presided and Mr. Barksdale acted as secretary. A resolution was adopted declaring, in effect, that it is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries should be reduced by the present Congress to the revenue standard.

Nat. Intelligencer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3d.—The steamer Asia has arrived from Liverpool.

Cotton has partially recovered from the decline, except Uplands Fair, which has declined an eighth.

In Manchester there was a slight improvement in business.

Consols are unchanged.

Flour is firm but transactions small—Western Canal 43s; Ohio 46s; Baltimore 44s a 45s. Wheat is unchanged. Corn has advanced 6d, with limited transactions. Western White 45s. Yellow 44s. Pork and Beef are unchanged but firm.

American securities are active, especially Pennsylvania and Virginia.

There is nothing new from the seat of war.

Prussia has sent a special Envoy to London

The bill for the enlistment of 40,000 Germans had given rise to angry discussions in Parliament. It was opposed on the ground that the enlistment of foreign mercenaries would be a violation of the principles of neutrality and might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire privateers in the United States. The bill passed by a majority of thirty-eight votes. The measure is said to be repugnant to the feelings of the people.

Prussia declines to join the triple alliance, but has sent a special envoy to London to establish conditions for a treaty with England and France.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Sebastopol, gives a gloomy picture of the condition of the Allies. The siege was practically suspended, the batteries used up, and the army exhausted, but quite able to hold its position and chastise its assailants.

A desperate affair occurred between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Russian riflemen in the night of the 22d. The French penetrated behind the outer entrenchments of the Russians and established themselves there for a time, but, as there was no preparation for a general assault, they withdrew. On the 26th November another conflict took place between the same parties.

On the 28th and 29th desperate sorties were made by the Russians upon the French, and were repulsed with considerable losses on both sides. During the night of the 29th a sortie was made on the French by the Russians, two thousand strong. The French (seven hundred) silently mounted their parapet, and their battery having received the Russians with a deadly volley, leaped down and attacked them with their bayonets, compelling them to retreat.

A part of the British forces were temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera amounted to sixty men daily. Deserters represented the condition of the Russians in the field to be worse than that of the Allies.

The Paris Moniteur says that the besiegers' batteries have been re-established and before three days the firing will be resumed, and that the Allies are sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

A Russian despatch of the 13th December states that nothing important had occurred. Some small sorties were successful. In one the Russians captured some small mortars and spiked others that were larger. The fire of the Allies was feeble. The Russian defences on the southward were estimated to be one hundred guns stronger than when the siege began.

On the other hand, it is said the British had erected a powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkermann, commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investiture of the place.

State Bank.—A general annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State, was held at their banking house in this city, on Monday last.

The following gentlemen were elected directors on the part of the private stockholders: Geo. W. Mordecai, John H. Bryan, Jos. B. G. Roulhac, Wm. Peace, Bat. F. Moore, Alfred Jones, Wm. Boylan.

Gov. Bragg appointed Wm. R. Poll and L. O'B. Branch, directors on behalf of the State.

Ral. Star.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of this Bank are hereafter to be held on the 1st Monday in July, instead of January.

☞ The Subscribers earnestly request all those who are indebted to them for longer than Six months to CALL and SETTLE their accounts and notes. E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 8. 63

A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to the Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity, that the numerous solicitations he has had to give instructions on the Piano, have induced him to devote a part of his time to it. He is now prepared to commence giving lessons, and will be happy to receive applications. His terms will be moderate.

CHA'S KLIFFMULLER.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the tuning and repairing of Pianos.

Jan. 4. 64-4t

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an effisient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

Hiring Day.—Monday, the 1st January, was hiring day in this place, and from the high prices which negroes brought, one would think that money is not as scarce as it is represented to be. Common hands brought $150 and $175 per year—mechanics $225 and $250. Women, cooks and washers, $75 and $85. Boys 15 and 18 years old, from $40 to 75. Girls, 12 and 15 years old, $35 and $40.—*North Carolinian.*

Death of S. W. Whiting.—Mr. S. W. Whiting a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this place, died on Tuesday last after a short illness. His loss will be felt and deplored by his many friends and acquaintances.—*Ral. Star.*

Dr. Graham.—On Tuesday last, Dr. Robert M. Graham, convicted of the murder of Charles Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was removed from the city prison and taken to Sing Sing, to serve out the seven years' imprisonment for which he was sentenced by Judge Mitchell.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Alex'r Johnson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued at their Old Stand by Alex'r Johnson, Jr. who will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm, and is fully authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

All persons indebted will please call and settle.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr.
JOHN CROW.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1855. 63-tf

Alex'r Johnson, Jr.

HAVING taken the Stock on hand, will continue the business on his own account, and would be pleased to see all his old friends, customers, and the public generally, as he will sell the Stock on hand at REDUCED PRICES, so as to close the old business.

Thankful for a liberal patronage bestowed on the old firm, he hopes, by keeping a good Stock and giving prompt attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr.

NORTHERN PLANK ROAD CO.

A Dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared on the Stock of this Company, on the receipts of the last six months, payable on application to the subscriber on and after 15th inst.

J. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

Jan'y 3, 1854. 63-2t

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is a trite, and I am inclined to believe a somewhat truthful saying, that

"Competition is the Life of Trade"—
Just the thing in Daguerreotyping;
E'en the sitter wears a pleasing smile,
So cheering and inviting.
To an Artist whom ambition guides,
Regardless of the Dollar,—
Who aims to please both great and small,
And stands upon his honor,
Its just the thing;
But he whom art has never known,
Nor e'er can make acquaintance,
Will sooner or later make you black,
In spite of your resistance.
I would rather work the live long day
At a Dollar for one Picture,
Than represent, as some have done,
One side as black as Ink, sir.
In taking Likenesses, there's none
On whom I turn my back, sir;
If you come to me, I'll let you see
I will not make you black, sir.
One side is white—the other the same—
To correspond with Nature;
And then you'll find, if you are not blind,
You will go out as you came in, sir.
With one exception, which is this:
You will be minus just one Dollar,
But plus a PICTURE which will not
At all belie your colour.

"And since *in the course of human events,*" it has become necessary *to take Daguerreotype Likenesses at half price,* I take pleasure in assuring the Public that the undersigned will, as heretofore, use his utmost endeavours to please all who may favor him with patronage, and will furnish superior Daguerreotype Likenesses at One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

And furthermore, if an equally good Picture can be obtained in Fayetteville for the same price, I will take them for less, in fact I will engage and guarantee to take Likenesses cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best.

P. S. If friends and patrons continue to flock in as they have since this year commenced, I shall be pleased further to reduce the price to One Dollar.

J. S. WEAR,

Rooms over the Drug Store of Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, and Messrs. Beasley & Houston's Jewelry Establishment.

Jan'y 4, 1855. 63tf

FOR RENT OR SALE.

PEW No. 37 in the Presbyterian Church. Apply to J. B. Ferguson. [63-2t

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD call the attention of the citizens and public generally, that I have taken the first premiums for the best specimen of Book Binding exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, and also in Fayetteville.

I am prepared to execute every variety of plain and ornamental Binding, of the best materials, in the best and most substantial manner, and which cannot be surpassed. I hope to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 3, 1855. 63tf

Upper Little River Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Little River Navigation Company are now opened at the houses of the undersigned, and will be kept open until the 15th of February next.

JNO. W. McKAY,
KENNETH MURCHISON,
Commissioners.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 30, 1854. 63:15F

ROSES.

A FEW LARGE ROSE BUSHES, of extra fine kinds, for sale. Persons desiring immediate effect will find them perfectly satisfactory in point of health, size of bush, flower, and ever-blooming qualities. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

Jan'y 3, 1855. 63-2t

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A Certain Cure for Scorbutic Eruptions, and other Diseases of the Skin.—It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have dispaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most inveterate of these diseases, and leave the sufferers without a blemish.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1855.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—On Saturday last, a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Christian, Senator from Moore and Montgomery, gave us the pleasing information that the Senate had passed *unanimously* the bill to authorise a subscription of $50,000 to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

This is a good deed, well done. It assists a part of the State which has never had a dollar from the public treasury. It will secure the completion of the road through a sparsely settled country to a rich and productive one. It will enable the people of Stanly, Montgomery, and adjoining counties, to trade to their own State markets, as they desire to do, instead of to the nearer markets of South Carolina. Well done! we say again.

Should the House of Commons pass the bill, as we cannot doubt after such a vote in the Senate, the entire road will be secured, and there will be abundant reason for rejoicing, on all the line, from Fayetteville to Stanly.

FAYETTEVILLE AND SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD.—A dividend of 4 per cent for the last 6 months has been declared. See advertisement.

The Secretary and Treasurer's statement to the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on Thursday last shows the receipts for the past year to have been $2,706 95. Of which sum $1,920 has been paid in two dividends of 4 per cent each; and most of the balance expended for salaries and repairs. A proposition to the Stockholders to extend aid to the opening of a road from the Plank Road to Antioch was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Directors.

Messrs. C. Benbow, A. A. McKethan, E J. Lilly, J. W. Pearce, Wm. McLaurin, J. H. Cook, W. Draughon, D. C. McIntyre, and W. C. McNeill are the Directors for the present year.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Our readers will recollect that a proposition has been agitated for some years past, to form a new County out of the corners of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Wake, and Johnston. We have always thought there was much reason for such a proposal, in the fact that the people of those corners were very far from their respective Court Houses, and their county duties were therefore more than usually burthensome.

But a memorial has gone up to Raleigh for a very different object, if we are correctly informed; no less than to divide the County of Cumberland, and form a new county out of the Northern portion, embracing at least two-fifths of the entire area of the county, and approaching within about 10 miles of this town. Such is the report, for we have not seen the memorial. It is stated that the proposed boundary is to commence at Mingo Creek, on the Sampson line, thence with it to the Cape Fear, thence with Lower Little River and Crain's Creek to the Moore county line. This would approach to within 10 miles of Fayetteville, and would separate from us a large number of the heaviest tax payers and most valuable citizens. Now whilst no one ought to object to extending relief to citizens who reside from 25 to 50 miles from the Court House, yet the people of this part of the county would, we think, be loth to part company with their friends nearer to town than 25 miles; and we trust there will be as little disposition on the part of those friends to separate from the town and the rich and prosperous and venerable county of Cumberland. We therefore respectfully suggest that immediate steps be taken to get up a counter memorial.

On Friday evening last, our newly elected Mayor "gin a treat," as Cousin Sally Dillard would say, at the new and handsome "Dobbin House." A very large and joyous company was present, who indulged in wit and sentiment, and speech, (to say nothing of champagne and other good things,) till a late hour. It was a pleasant meeting, and we trust is but the opening of a useful and popular career to the Mayor and his Aldermen.

The "Dobbin House" was frequently remembered in speech and toast. It is admirably arranged, very handsomely furnished, and we understand well kept. It has been full, we are told, from the day it was first opened.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. Speaker of the Senate for several bills, reports, &c. now before the General Assembly.

Among them is Mr. Humphrey's bill for a rail road from Beaufort Harbor to Fayetteville, to be called the "Central Rail Road." The capital is to be $1,500,000, with privilege of increase to $2,000,000, or to borrow $900,000. Individuals or towns and counties to subscribe $500,000, and the State $1,000,000. The company to determine the route through the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, and the terminus on the harbor.

The Bill is considered a favorable one.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The report of the Committee on Banking proposes an amendment to the bill to re-charter the Cape Fear Bank so as to tax shares owned by individuals 25 cents, with power in the Legislature to increase the tax to 50 cents. A very reasonable provision.

The statement of the President of this Bank shows that from 1835 to 1854 inclusive it has paid $41,701 into the State Treasury by way of tax. That its present contingent fund is $315,438 85. And that from 1841 to 1854 inclusive, (since its capital was complete,) it has paid an average of 6½ per cent. a year of dividends.

BANK OF THE STATE.—The Report of the President shows, that from July 1835 to July 1854, inclusive, this Bank has paid into the State Treasury, as tax, $44,912. That it has paid in dividends to the State, $721,556 25. In dividends to individuals, $2,187,687 25. That its surplus fund is $316,083 88, subject to a dividend of 5 per cent. just declared. And that since its capital was complete, in Jan'y 1837, eighteen years, it has paid to individual Stockholders an average annual dividend of nearly 7½ per cent., and to the State an annual dividend of nearly 7¾ per cent.

INCREASE OF PAY.—Our neighbors of the Argus and Carolinian do not, we regret to see, approve of Mr. Badger's bill to increase the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the per diem of the Members of Congress. We think it only fair and reasonable, and shall therefore rejoice to see it pass.

There is a somewhat similar condition of things in North Carolina. A proposition has been made to add 50 per cent. to the salary of our Governor; and we think it meets with almost universal approbation. His salary was fixed at $2,000 many years ago, when that sum was doubtless sufficient at least to pay the expenses of the Governor. Every body knows that it is not now sufficient, and therefore it is admitted to be right and proper to raise it to something like a sum on which a gentleman and his family can live in Raleigh. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Congress. Their pay was fixed thirty-eight years ago, when nothing like so much duty was required, or so much expense involved. If $4,500 were deemed only a proper equivalent to a Judge in 1818, for relinquishing his profession, and devoting three months to actual service in holding Court, is $6,750 unreasonable now for the same giving up of his profession and *six* months actual labor? Since 1818, professional labors of great lawyers, such as are qualified for the Supreme Court Bench, have become far more lucrative. Of course the pecuniary sacrifice is greater now than then. Living, too, has become vastly more expensive. It may not be right, but it is so. Perhaps it would be better that the style of living should be more simple and less expensive—that no family should spend $5000 a year. But who is to fix a limit? And who would obey it if fixed? One who lives upon $1000 a year may complain of another who spends $5000. But in turn, he who spends $5000 may be denounced as extravagant by a third who lives upon $100 a year.

Such men as get upon the Supreme Court Bench, are generally widely known; necessarily obliged to entertain much company in obeying the ordinary impulses of hospitality; ought to be able to live like those of their class of life around them. They are generally residents of large cities, where to live at all respectably is very expensive—mere house rent costing a fourth of a year's salary. It is but the other day that the Bishop of New York was offered a salary of $6000. Being a conscientious man, with no avaricious feeling, he declined receiving more than $5000, stating that, "as he had no house rent to pay, he could probably get along with $5000 a year." Now if a high Minister of the Gospel in New York cannot live upon less than $5000 and a house, free of rent, why should a Judge of that great National tribunal be expected to do so?

The Supreme Court Bench ought to be filled with men of the best talents and highest character in the country. But will such persons go upon that Bench, if its income will not enable them to live like their neighbors? As professional men, such qualities command immense incomes. Can it be expected that they will give up all this and accept an office which will not support them? It appears to us that it ought not to be expected. The laborer is worthy of his hire. It is said that eminent men *have* filled that Court. Very true; but some of them have felt in consequence the pinchings of poverty, and have thus had cause to regret that they gave way to an honorable ambition at the expense of the comfort of their families. But we have seen it stated upon good authority, that gentlemen have resigned from that bench, and refused appointments to it, on account of the poorness of the salary.

We have understood that the present eminent Chief Justice Taney has seriously impaired his small private estate in making the two ends meet. No one ever charged *him* with extravagant living. On the contrary, whilst in Washington he is said to occupy a single room at a private boarding house; and at home in Baltimore he lives in a small house, privately and unostentatiously. When his long and honorable life shall close, as soon it must, he has the prospect of leaving a large family of portionless *daughters*—his estate having been consumed in eking out a salary not sufficient for his and their support.

Now we think that a rich and powerful country like ours should not attempt to drive a hard bargain with its servants, especially its Judges, to oblige them to live on the least sum that they can be induced to take; but should make a compensation somewhat proportioned to what they might gain as eminent professional practitioners, or at least sufficient to support their families in the customary style.

As to members of Congress, we have long been of opinion, the result of observation, that they should not go to Washington to spend seven or eight months, without carrying their families with them. It is not for the good of the country that a man of family should thus be separated from the influences of domestic life, and tempted to every species of dissipation to fill the vacuum thus created. No wife ought to allow her husband thus to absent himself. His doing so should be (—we were near saying, ground for a divorce —) at least prevented. We verily believe that the dissipation resulting from this separation from the domestic altar is the first cause of nearly all the corruption so much complained of in Congress.

But how can any man, with the present pay, unless he be a rich man, afford to carry even one member of his family to so expensive a city as Washington? He cannot do it, and it must follow, that Congressmen must be rich, or be exposed to all the evil, and corrupting influences of a long separation from their families.

We are told that in England members of Parliament have no pay. That is a moneyed aristocracy is one of the institutions of England, which is abhorent to the spirit of our government. From that aristocracy the members of Parliament are almost exclusively taken. They can afford to serve for nothing. But here, it should be our aim to enable poor men to go to Congress.

But even in the English Parliament, how often do we hear of votes purchased by the government. Let us beware how we expose our Congressmen to the temptation to sell themselves, for money or for preferment. Poverty is a temptation, especially poverty in high places. We do not pretend that all who are exposed to such a temptation, necessarily fall. By no means. But many do. And any reasonable amount of money would be wisely employed, to save one public man from such a fall.

We may mention, in conclusion, that the Judiciary committee of the Senate, through Mr. Toombs, has presented a bill to make even a larger increase of the salaries of the Judges than Mr. Badger's bill proposes. He would add 50 per cent., making the Chief Justice's salary $7,500, and that of the associate Judges $6,750. But the committee proposes for the former $7,500, and for the latter $7,000.

The Judiciary committee, nor indeed any other Committee, could not with propriety report a measure affecting the pay of the members of Congress. That was a matter for some member to propose; and by none could it be more appropriately proposed than by Mr. Badger, who is about to leave Congress, with no intention, or desire, or expectation, as we long have had reason to know, ever to return to it.

SUFFRAGE IN THIS STATE.—A legal friend has called our attention to a decision of the Supreme Court of this State in a case under the 40th section of our State Constitution.

In the case of Rouche vs. Williamson, 3d Iredell's Law, page 145, Judge Gaston delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"The 40th section of the Constitution of this State declares, that "every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken the oath of allegiance to the State, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen." The constitution of the United States having conferred on Congress the power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," and Congress having accordingly prescribed the mode by which aliens may be naturalized, the last part of this 40th section in the State Constitution is no longer in force; but the residue of the section comes not into conflict with the constitution, or any law made under the constitution of the United States, and therefore is in full force."

MEDIATION.—In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, after Mr. Clingman had delivered an hour's speech on his proposition to offer the mediation of the United States between the European belligerents, Mr. Bayley, chairman of the Foreign Committee, said, "He believed he could say with entire confidence, that from a feeling of humanity, there was no member of the House, or any person connected with this Government, who would not be glad to see the struggle now going on in Europe terminated. But it was a very delicate matter, with nations as well as with individuals, when they were at war with each other, to offer mediation. He had reason to believe, and he could state to the House with entire confidence from his sources of information, that from the proper quarter overtures were made on the part of this Government in respect to this matter, and that upon the whole it was thought advisable for this country not to interfere. Such being the case, he should not be prepared to sustain the proposition to tender our mediation to the belligerents.

GREAT FAILURES.—The banking houses of Wadsworth & Sheldon, New York; of Gen. Larimer of Pittsburg; the cotton house of McKenna & Hubbard, New Orleans; and the sugar house of Belcher & Co., St. Louis, have failed for large amounts—the first for $2,500,000, and the last for $2,000,000. That is, their liabilities are so large. What their assets are, remains to be seen. Wadsworth & Sheldon were agents for Illinois and other States, and had large amounts to pay interest on their debts, on the 1st inst. The interest was consequently not paid. They speak of a large surplus, and of payment of the interest in a few days.

Several other minor houses in New York and elsewhere have failed in consequence of the failure of Belcher & Co.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., by Rev'd D. S. Williams, Mr. RUFUS JONES, of Wake Forest, to Miss AMANDA R., daughter of Rev'd James McDaniel.

In Carthage, on the 2d instant, by William B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. GILCHRIST, formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss ELIZABETH PHILLIPS.

On McLennon's Creek, on the 27th of Dec., by Wm. B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. FRY to Miss LUCY A. E. STUTTS, all of Moore.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., Col. ALEXANDER W BRANDON, aged about 60. He was the son of a revolutionary soldier, and himself served in the war of 1812, was subsequently frequently a member of the Legislature, and long Chairman of the Common School Board of Rowan.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line. On Saturday, Str Fairy, with Express and Morehead in tow, with goods for Conrod & Williams, F Fries, F D Breece, E C Hall, W Booth, E J Hill, M Q. Waddell, Hall & Bollinger, F J Hill.

[Cape Fear Line.] Jan'y 6, Str Flora McDonald with goods for D Murphy, S D Vogler, E Belo, Union Co, B Coffin, W A Lash, J J Leach, H L Myrover & Co, B Dowler, J M Worth & Co, G S Martin, Elkin Co, A Brower, H M Lash & Co, W T Jenkins & Co, J H Foust, M Richardson, Edwards & Cockerham, E Benbow, E & A Benbow, Island Ford Co, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Lassiter & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, Jerrall & Albertson, Worth & Utley, S Young, C A Brown, M Ray & Co, Silver Hill Co, A A McKethan, R T Long, S J Hinsdale, J Piggott & Son, T Regan, S D Vestal, W & A Welch, C G Yates, H Wright, W C Porter, R Gray, S Bingham, E H Lineback, R H Welch, G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co.

[Orrell's Line.] Jan'y 8, Str Sun with D McLaurin in tow, with goods for W N Tillinghast, G W Williams & Co, H C Robinson, C B Mallett, S J Hinsdale, T C Fuller, R Mitchell, W H Carver, Bryant & Yates, J G Cook, J W Dick.

[Banks's Line.] Str Jas R Grist, with one Flat in tow, and goods for G Lauder, E H Wharton, Webb & Bro, W Bell, Dr B Robinson, and others.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Jan 7—Str Fanny, with goods for J W Baker, J N Smith, J O Boon, E J Hale & Son, J W Long, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, C Lutterloh, A E Taylor, Webb & Bro, C A Brown, Mrs W P Mallett, P C Smith, J W Powers, S T Hawley, Maj Laidley, A Johnson & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 3,—Schr Sea Bird fm N York. 4,—Brig Abby Watson fm Sedgewick, Me; Schrs Golden Rule and Marine fm N York. 5,—Br Schr Orbitt fm St Thomas. 5th—Brig Gen Taylor fm Newport, R. I.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Besides the reading of a large number of the Revisals, there was but little done in the Senate.

The bill to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Duplin and Alamance Counties passed its third reading.

In compliance with Mr. Bower's resolution of yesterday concerning the 44th and 45th Senatorial Districts, Messrs. Boyd, Graham, Biggs, Ashe and Fisher were announced as the Committee of investigation.

Mr. Cuningham introduced a resolution concerning the Common School Law. It instructs the Committee on the Revisal to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Law that when lands are condemned for Common School purposes, and in the event of the School being removed, the primary owner of said lands shall have the privilege of purchasing the lands for the price he received from the District Committee.

A bill proposing to emancipate certain slaves, owned by J. Pennel, was rejected on its second reading by a large majority: ayes 3; nays 22.

In the House, the Committee on Grievances asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the new county to be called Mt. Pisgah.

Unfavorable reports were made by the committee on the Judiciary concerning propositions to enact a general lien law for the benefit of Mechanics, Carpenters, &c; and for a similar law for the Architects of Wilmington.

A favorable report was read from the committee on the Judiciary on a bill proposing the formation of limited partnerships.

An adverse report was made on the bill regulating the Registration fees of Cumberland county.

A favorable report was made on the bill concerning the Union Bank.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Williams, the report of the Directors and Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was ordered to be printed; and, on motion of the same gentleman, the joint committee on the Institution was empowered to send for persons and papers. There seems to be a disposition among our Legislative worthies to investigate the actions of almost all the public functionaries, against which I have no disposition to enter a protest. Let the people have light.

Mr. Craven introduced a bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Asheboro'. Just right. Why should not ancient Asheboro' begin to expand in these days of progress.

By Mr. Myers, a bill incorporating the Columbia and Charlotte Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Walser, a bill incorporating the Yadkin Institute of Davidson. Its pased its second reading.

By Mr. G. Green, a bill for the more efficient administration of justice in the County Courts. If the bill will do what it proposes, may it have a speedy hearing; County Courts could be slightly improved. The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill for the better regulation of Common Schools.

An engrossed bill amending the charter of Davidson college was read the second time. Mr. Myers moved to refer it to the committee on Corporations and it prevailed.

The above includes all the business of much importance transacted at the morning session excepting the reading and adoption of the Revised Laws. This necessarily occupies much time and labor. They are generally passed without any amendments being proposed.

Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill for the better regulation of the Inspection of Flour at Fayetteville. Requires the County Court of Cumberland to appoint another Inspector for that Market, and in the event of failure therein, the Solicitor in that District to enter prosecution against the Magistrates holding the Court. Referred to the committee on Grievances.

Mr. McKesson introduced a bill to tax all foreign liquors imported into this State, excepting for purposes of the Arts, &c.

When the bill concerning Agriculture and Geology was read the third time, Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the 11th section authorizing the Geological Survey. He withdrew the motion, and then moved to lay on the table for the present, which prevailed.

The Engrossed resolution authorizing the collection of Documentary Evidence for a History of North Carolina passed its third reading.

Quite a merry time was had over a bill to incorporate the town of Lenoir. There was a clause in the bill taxing Grogshops, Lawyers, Doctors and Dogs. Mr. Jenkins wanted the lawyers stricken out. Mr. Jarvis moved to strike the dogs out. Mr. S. A. Williams moved to strike out the Dentists. The amendments were summarily rejected. Mr. Jenkins then moved to amend by taxing Bachelors over 25 years of age, $1. Which was adopted by ayes 36 noes 30.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed it, and moved a reconsideration, which prevailed. The bill finally passed its third reading as originally presented.

Strange how merry grave Legislators can become over small matters, and stranger too that they should so indulge. Tax Bachelors! Poh! Poh!!

Yours in disgust,

Q IN THE CORNER.

The proceedings of Thursday and Friday fill 3½ columns in the Star, indicating that a great deal of work was done. But in looking through it, to winnow the wheat from the chaff, we find but little of the former. Bills and reports, of no importance to our readers, passed through various stages. We proceed to condense such as are worth reading.

In the SENATE, the bill to incorporate the McIver Copper Mining Co. was passed.

The engrossed bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Co. passed first reading.

The resolution in favor of Hon. Warren Winslow passed 3d reading.

Mr. Wilder introduced a resolution appropriating $4,000 for the repair of the Governor's House and enclosure of the lot.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Love introduced a bill to amend the 3d Sec. 4th Art. of the Constitution concerning capitation tax.

Mr. McKesson, a bill for the benefit of the wives and children of intemperate husbands, by making it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors to such persons, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

A bill to authorize the County Courts, in their discretion, to pay wardens of the Poor, has passed both Houses.

The bills incorporating the Yadkin Plank Road Co., and the French Broad Rail Road Co., passed their three readings.

Mr. Walser presented a memorial from citizens of Davidson in relation to the improvement of Yadkin river.

Mr. Norment, a resolution instructing the Literary Board to inquire into the propriety of loaning $1000 to the Robeson Institute.

Mr. Norment, a bill incorporating Sping Hill Academy in Robeson.

Mr. Shipp introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be requested to inform this House, whether, in their opinion, any increase of the Banking Capital of the State is demanded by the wants of the People; and whether any new Banks should be established at this session of the Legislature? If so, what number? Where located? and what amount of capital?

The resolution was debated at some length by Messrs. Shipp, D. F. Caldwell and Myers, after which it was adopted.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill for the better regulation and keeping up of Public roads in this State.

The special order of the day—the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company—was taken up. On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill was amended in some unimportant particulars, when he addressed the House on the merits of the bill at considerable length, setting forth the benefits to be derived from the proposed improvement, the practicability of the work, the safety to the State, and the claims of the section of the State he represented upon the Legislature to afford aid in the enterprise. He alluded briefly to the monetary pressure and thought the worst had passed and set forth the advantages to be derived from the sale of the products of the marginal counties within the borders of our own State. He concluded by an invocation to the Legislature to deliver the border counties from the commercial grasp of South Carolina, and place the citizens of those counties on an equality with the other counties; and be recognized in deed and in truth as a portion of the Commonwealth of N. C., within whose borders many of her citizens were born and many of them wished to die.

Mr. Shipp introduced an amendment to the bill, proposing to strike out Charlotte and insert Asheville, and spoke to the merits of the bill.

Mr. McKesson moved to strike out Charlotte and insert Asheville via Swannanoa Gap, and spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Norment spoke in favor of the bill as originally presented.

The amendment of Mr. McKesson was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Shipp was also rejected, ayes 21, noes 78.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out the section requiring the State to endorse the Bonds of the Company, on which the vote was ayes 45, noes 55.

The bill passed its second reading, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, D. F. Caldwell, A. H. Caldwell, Cansler, Chadwick, Cook, Davenport, Dunn, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, J. H Headen, A. B. Headen, Horton, Humphreys, Johnson, A. J. Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, Mann, McKesson, Meares, Mebane, Myers, S J Neal, J W Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russell, Shepherd, Shipp, Sharpe, Sherrill, Simmons, Stubbs, Steele, Sutton, Turner, Vance, G M White, N B Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B F Williams, T H Williams and Yancy—59.

Noes.—Messrs. J Barnes, A Barnes, Badham, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J B Bynum, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Daughtry, Dortch, Flynt, M Green, Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, J M Leach, Long, Lyon, March, Martin, Outlaw, Rand, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Smallwood, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Walser, Waugh, Whitaker, Winston, S A Williams, C W Williams, D Williams, Wright—39.

The bill to incorporate the Chatham Rail Road Co., passed its third reading.

LATEST—*From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, 6th Jan'y.

Messrs. Editors: The bill chartering the Eastern extension to Beaufort passed its second reading in the House to-day by a vote of 91 to 14. I notice that Mr. Shepherd of your county voted for the bill. Messrs. Cofield and McDuffie, your other representatives, did not vote at all. I presume they did not feel much interest in the road, and went into the lobby just as the vote was being taken. Such things do sometimes happen. I believe the only Whig that voted against the bill was Mr. Winston.

Quite a number of reports were made by the several committees, the most important of which came from the committee on Banks. They made an adverse report to the bill proposing to establish a Bank at Murphy, in Cherokee; but the bill was returned to them with orders to state the reasons of their report. Favorable reports were made on the bills for Banks at Plymouth and Wilmington. They recommended the rejection of the bill proposing to increase the stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. An adverse report to the bill for a Bank at Pittsborough. Notice was given by Mr. Steele that a minority report would be presented by the Banking committee against increasing the stock of the Bank of the State. They reported in favor of increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte, with amendments.

Mr. Cofield introduced a bill to erect a new county from portions of Cumberland, to be called Henry.

Mr. Settle introduced a bill to charter the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Williams of New Hanover, concerning the Deep and Cape Fear River improvements, which was ordered to be printed.

The engrossed resolution instructing Maj. Gwynn to visit the works on Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Cotten, a joint committee of five was ordered to accompany the Major. I presume Mr. Cotten will be made chairman of the committee.

A bill was introduced, and passed its third reading, incorporating the Chapel Hill and Morrisville Plank Road Company.

The SENATE rejected the bill proposing a new county to be called Vernon.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on Banks, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of bills proposing the Banks of Greensborough, Pittsborough, and *Wilmington*. So the two Houses cross swords here.

The bill concerning the Centre Plank Road passed its second reading.

Quite a spicy debate arose on the bill to increase the salaries of certain public officers. Several amendments were offered, among which was one to increase the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly to $4. Then a flutter arose. As much as the members would desire the additional eagle they were unwilling to risk their popularity thereon. Mr. Brogden thought the Legislature had no right to increase the pay. The ayes and noes were demanded, and only four members had the courage to speak out in meeting. Their names should be known: Messrs. Cherry, Eborn, McCleese, and Tayloe.

During the debate Mr. Coleman took occasion to set himself right on the amendment proposing to increase the salaries of the Judges of Superior Courts. I understand he expressed himself favorable to the bill, but wished it distinctly understood that it was not through motives of personal emolument that he supported it, as his name had been spoken of in connection with the Judgeship.

The bill proposing the increase was rejected, 20 to 24.

The afternoon was occupied in appointing Magistrates, when everybody seemed to be turned loose and given *carte blanche* to do and say what they pleased. Some sharp wit was indulged in, and some good things said. You know it is generally made a day of relaxation and fun. Yours, truly,

Q. IN THE CORNER.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has been engaged for several days in discussing a new bounty land bill, giving to soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, or the Indian wars, or their widows or children, a land warrant, in all cases where none has been heretofore given. It is estimated that if the bill should pass, as seems probable, it will dispose of from one hundred millions to three hundred millions of acres.

The President has sent in a long message in justification of his veto of the River and Harbor bill of the last session. It presents no new or striking argument, and the Union itself, while it praises the ability of the Message, admits that the President has been embarrassed in his argument by the inherent and insuperable difficulties of the undertaking. Insuperable they certainly are, and the admission does credit to the candor of the official paper.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the office of the Town this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M., 6th Jan'y 1855, Wm. Warden, Esq., was unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Town.

C. B. Mallett,	appointed	Chief Fire Warden.
S. T. Hawley,	"	1st Assistant
A. M. Campbell,	"	2d "
J. H. Cook,	"	3d "
C. A. McMillan,	"	4th "
Thos. Waddill,	"	5th "
J. D. Williams,	"	6th "

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Ward No. 1.—C. D. Nixon, W. J. Russell, Jas Sundy.
" No. 2.—A. McLean, F. D. Breece, M. McKinnon.
" No. 3.—H. A. McSwain, S. Boon, E. J. Lilly.
" No. 4.—W. T. Horne, J. M. Williams, Jas McGilvary.
" No. 5.—A. A. McKethan, T. C. Fuller, P. Shemwell.
" No. 6.—Wm McLaurin, C. Lutterloh, Jas Huske.
" No. 7.—Wm Warden, W. Draughon, E. W. Barge.

Ordered, That an election be held on Saturday evening next for the following Officers, viz:

Tax Collector, Special Justice, Town Constable, Clerk of the Market, Director of Patrol for Upper and Lower Fayetteville, Standard Keeper, Keeper of the Town Clock, Keeper of Powder Magazine, Street Commissioner, and Superintendent of Grave Yard.

From the Minutes, W. G. MATTHEWS, *Clerk.*

NEW BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Barnum, Ruth Hall, Hearts Ease, and Fanny Fern's Portfolio, first and second series, &c. &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Colin McPherson old house, in Cumberland county, on the 16th of this month at public sale to the highest bidder, 200 acres of Land near the town of Fayetteville, within four miles of Market House, adjoining the lands of Mrs Hybart, Alex. Johnson, Sheriff. Terms made known on day of sale. ALEX. WATSON.

Jan'y 3. 64-2

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 8

BACON—	10 a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	26 a 27
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7 a 7½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	6¾ a 7	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 20
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00 a 8 10	American Gin,	50 a 60
Fine,	7 75 a 7 85	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 50 a 7 60	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 10 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 16
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$22½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	12 a 13	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report a better feeling in the market, but continue former figures from the fact that when going to press we have no sales to report.

Flour—Market quite firm at quotations.

Corn—Market quite firm.

Oats—Easy sale.

Pork—A large drove of Ashford's fine Sampson hogs sold at 7½ net.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 40, Scrape 1 10, Spirits 88.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 90, hard 1 60; Spirits 38 to 39; Common Rosin 1 20; Tar 1 50; Rice 4½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 8¼.

At New York, Cotton firm; middling uplands 8½. Flour declined 12 to 18 cents; Southern 9 37 to 9 87. Corn $1 to 1 03. Spirits Turpentine 43, cash, 47½, 60 days. Common Rosin 1 85 to 1 87.

NEW JAIL.

THE Committee appointed by the County Court, to make arrangements for building a New Jail, give notice that they will receive plans for such a building.

The building to be erected on the Court House Square, and show two stories on the Square; to be 45 feet front and 65 feet back, with a basement story, and to include a residence for the Jailer.

The Plans may be left at the office of E. L. Winslow, by the first day of February 1855.

The Committee will give a premium of $20 for the plan they may approve.

HENRY ELLIOT,
A. S. McNEILL,
E. W. BARGE,
D. G. McRAE,
GURDON DEMING,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tt

Carolinian and Argus copy until 1st Feb'y.

CANDLES.

FANCY and Plain Wax, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

WETHERSFIELD GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1854.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-3m

Carolinian and Argus copy.

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64-tf

Opposition against Imposition!

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY,—which is the governing principle practised by us. And we wish all to understand that we came here to take DAGUERREOTYPES at a reasonable price, not thinking that we would come in conflict with our worthy friend, that he should fall so hard. But I hope he will recover. I know it is a bitter pill, but he will have to take it now. And if he thinks we cannot take Pictures, just let him call at CROWL & COCHRAN'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, and we will try to convince him free of charge.

☞ Our friends are respectfully invited to give us a call at our Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay street, East corner, opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 1t

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

THE Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. Lally has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.

Jan'y 6, 1855. 64-3m

NEW BOOKS.

FUDGE Doings by Ik. Marvel: The Rose and the Ring, by Thackeray; Amabel, by Mary Elizabeth Wormeley; The History and Poetry of Finger Rings, by Edwards; Sister Agnes, or, the Captive Nun; The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott; Beautiful Bertha; and the Rat Catcher, two new Juveniles; Sol. Smith's Theatrical Journey Work; Scenes in the Life of an Actor; Before and Behind the Curtains; Laughing Gas; The Bivouac, by Maxwell; Count Julien or the Last Days of the Goths; Fair Rosamond; Grace Weldon, the Bonnet Girl; The Gentleman's Daughter, The Mysteries of Old London, by Reynolds; The American Home Cook Book; The Ladies Guide to Beauty; Wood's Minstrels and New Plantation Melodies; School Books, &c., &c., just rec'd. E. J. HAL

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WE Offer our entire stock of Goods at Cost: consisting of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

We also offer for sale a 35 Bbl. Still and fixtures, new and in very good order.

JESSUP & CO.

Dec. 18, 1854. 59-1m

All persons indebted to us must settle by Cash or otherwise.

Land for Sale on CENTRE P. ROAD.

WE OFFER our tract of Land, 600 Acres, on the Centre Plank Road, eighteen miles from Fayetteville.

This is a good place for a PUBLIC HOUSE, Turpentine Distillery, Store, &c. Will sell low on accommodating Terms.

—ALSO,—

Three teams of Mules, Wagons and Harness.

JONES & BARBEE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18. 59-1m

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.

Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers; but those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

THO. C. FULLER.

Oct. 27. 45-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15. 1854. 32-tf

Something New under the Sun!

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time assiduously, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present to the inspection of his former enlightened and discriminating patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actenic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imagination, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as in faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human face divine. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystaltypes, Ambrotypes, Panatypes, Calotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, and as a picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as a Likeness, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors excelling the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices varying according to size and finish.

Nov. 1. 45-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Nov. 8. 47-tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:

Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. Blossom,
Eliza McDugald,
F. Fries,
Red Fox,
Gov. Morehead,
Express,
North State,
A. B. Chesnutt.

RAMSEY & BRO., } { W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf:1m

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

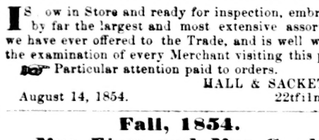
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, in 6 volumes, 8vo sheep. Scott's Bible in 6 volumes, and the same in 3 vol. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

JAMES E. METTS

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 80tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854. 26tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Earksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

FRRNCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, be ing made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually

Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulations, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH.

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WE the building committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Goldsboro', N. C., will receive proposals until the 20th of February, 1855, for building a Brick Church 55 feet by 40 feet, as follows,

1st. Proposals for the Brick work.
2d. " " the wood work, or
3d. " " the completion of the whole Church.

The plan and specifications can be seen, by applying to the committee. Address

WILLIS HALL,
JOHN EVERITT,
SAM'L. SMITH,
JAMES McDUFFIE,
Rev. D. T. TOWLES,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Everittsville, Dec. 25, 1854. 62*4t

CAUTION.

I FORWARN all persons trading for the following notes, viz: One of Three Hundred Dollars, payable on 1st January, 1855; one of Two Hundred Dollars, payable on 1st January, 1856; one of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, payable 1st January, 1857.

The said notes are made payable to Isham W. Hamer. I am determined not to pay the said notes, as I have not received value for them.

JEPTHA GIBSON,
Springfield, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1854. 60*8

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert P. McPherson and wife Sophia,

vs.

Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND AND ONE SLAVE FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Joshua James and wife Mary, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, and John M. Johnson, are non residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, 1855, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.

December 25, 1854. 62-*6w

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the 1st day of January, under the supervision of the Rev. W. L. Wallace, late of Furman University, S. C. who comes to us arrayed with the very best recommendations as to scholarship and gentlemanly bearing.

The Academy is a large two-storied building, situated in a beautiful and healthy place, on the Harllesville road, twelve miles from Lumberton, N. C., in the neighborhood of Capt. E. Ashley, Dr. J. McK. Alford, Col. John A. Rowland, Joseph Thompson, Townsend and Price Near to the Academy is a large and commodious building, built for the express purpose of entertaining boarders, now kept by Dr. John S. Rowland, a very excellent and high-toned gentleman.

Every convenience is made to render the School prosperous and flourishing. There will be three classes: 1st. Embracing Spelling and Reading—per Session $5 00. 2d. English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Composition, Elocution, great care to Writing, $8 00. 3d. Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Logic and Rhetoric, with original propositions and problems, given to test scholarship, $12 00—per Session of 5 months.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

December 29, 1854. 62*3t

4,500 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one or the subscribers at Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles South of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January, 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future; but assures any and all persons that may desire to examine the property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., } 52*ts
Nov. 22, 1854. }

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

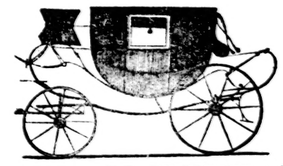
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf